

U.S. Department
of the Interior
National Park Service

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Federal Recreation Fee Report 1988

Including Federal Recreation
Visitation and Fee Data

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

OCT 23 1988

U.S. GOVERNMENT
DEPOSITORY



FEDERAL RECREATION

FEE REPORT

1988

INCLUDING

FEDERAL RECREATION VISITATION AND FEE DATA

A REPORT TO THE CONGRESS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



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United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. BOX 37127
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127

IN REPLY REFER TO:

JUN 27 1989

Honorable J. Bennett Johnston
Chairman, Committee on Energy and
Natural Resources
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

It gives me great pleasure to present to you the 1988 Federal Recreation Fee Report. This report is done on an annual basis in accordance with Section 4(h) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, 82 Stat. 461, 16 U.S.C., subsection 4601-6(h).

The report includes the 1988 recreation fee and visitation information of seven Federal land-managing agencies which administer outdoor recreation resources in the United States. All seven agencies--Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Corps of Engineers, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service and Tennessee Valley Authority--cooperated in providing the information necessary to prepare the report.

Sincerely,

James M. Ridenour
Director

Enclosure



United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
P.O. BOX 37127
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127

IN REPLY REFER TO:

JUN 22 1989

Honorable Morris K. Udall
Chairman, Committee on Interior and
Insular Affairs
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

It gives me great pleasure to present to you the 1988 Federal Recreation Fee Report. This report is done on an annual basis in accordance with Section 4(h) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, 82 Stat. 461, 16 U.S.C., subsection 4601-6(h).

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Sincerely,

James M. Ridenour
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INTRODUCTION

This document, now in its seventeenth year, is prepared annually by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. It summarizes the 1988 statistics on recreation fees and recreation visitation to Federal areas. This 1988 Federal Recreation Fee Report was prepared in accordance with Section 4(h) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, 16 U.S.C. 460l-6(h). As required by the Act, it has been transmitted to the Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, and to the Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives.

Seven Federal land managing agencies have provided recreation fee and visitation data for this report. They are:

- Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
- Bureau of Reclamation (BOR)
- Corps of Engineers (COE)
- Forest Service (FS)
- Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)
- National Park Service (NPS)
- Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)

All Federal recreation fee and visitation data submissions are for the 1988 fiscal year (October 1, 1987 through September 30, 1988) and for the two preceding fiscal years (1986 and 1987). The Fiscal Year 1988 Federal Recreation Fee Report contains only Federal land managing agency data and information limited to: Golden Eagle Pass sales and receipts, Golden Age and Golden Access Passport issuance, fee and non-fee management units, user and entrance fee receipts, and visitation to lands and waters administered by each of the seven reporting Federal agencies.

At the urging of representatives of the agency producers and Congressional users of the Fee Report data, three changes from past reporting practice have been introduced with this issue:

- The chapter on recreation fee and non-fee management units has been reorganized. A separate section and three-year table has been established for each of the seven reporting agencies.
- Special permit fees are no longer reported separately but are included with user fees. The recreation activities covered by these fees are similar--often identical--and it was felt that this distinction was neither reliable nor meaningful in an interagency reporting context.

- Recreation use of the Federal estate is reported in visits as well as visitor hours.

These changes will be evaluated, and further improvements will be considered by the Federal Recreation Fee Task Force prior to publication of the 1989 Fee Report. Readers are invited to send comments or suggestions to Compiler/Editor, Federal Recreation Fee Report (765), National Park Service, USDI, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

FEE PROGRAM CHANGES 1987-1988

In Fiscal Year 1988, the land managing agencies began to implement their increased fee authorities under Public Law 100-203, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987. The Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service, which had gotten a head start under prior enactments, continued to expand their systems of entrance fee management units, and their receipts increased dramatically—especially so for the Fish and Wildlife Service. The other agencies are reviewing their fee structures and will make such changes as may be indicated by their findings.

Congressionally set maximum fees remained the same as in fiscal year 1987—notably \$25 for the Golden Eagle Pass and \$15 for an annual pass (Park Pass) to a specific entrance-fee park. An exception was the single-visit permit which is valid for entry into Yellowstone and/or Grand Teton National Parks. Pursuant to Public Law 100-203, the price of this permit was raised from \$5 per vehicle and \$2 per person in 1987 to \$10 per vehicle and \$4 per person in 1988.

The Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp (Duck Stamp) continued to be honored for entry into national wildlife refuges which charge entrance fees. The stamp cost \$10 in 1988 but will go up to \$12.50 on July 1, 1989.

The use of volunteers to collect fees was authorized in 1988 for the first time. Most agencies are just getting under way with this improvement, from which substantial increases in revenues and decreases in cost are expected in the future.

FEDERAL RECREATION PASS PROGRAM

There are five passes that are authorized by Congress to promote the enjoyment of park and recreation areas and certain national wildlife refuges managed by the Federal government. These are the Golden Eagle Passport, the annual Park Pass, the Golden Age Passport, the Golden Access Passport, and the Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp.

Passports were established as part of the Federal Recreation Fee Program under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended.

The Golden Eagle Pass cost \$25 in 1988 and is valid for one calendar year (January 1 through December 31). It admits persons ages 17 through 61 to those parks, monuments,

historic sites and recreation areas in the National Park System, and those areas in the National Wildlife Refuge System which charge entrance fees. During Fiscal Year 1988, entrance fees were not imposed at other recreation sites administered by the Federal government. The Golden Eagle Pass is not transferable.

The pass admits the permit holder and any accompanying passengers in a single, private, noncommercial vehicle. Where entry is not by private vehicle, the pass admits the holder, spouse, children, and parents. This pass does not cover user charges, such as fees for camping or parking. It is valid for entrance fees only.

Golden Eagle Passes may be purchased in person or by mail from the National Park Service and Forest Service headquarters offices in Washington, D.C., their regional offices and those of the Fish and Wildlife Service, from all National Park Service units and from those national wildlife refuges that charge entrance fees.

The Park Pass is an annual entrance permit to a specific park, monument, historic site, or recreation area in the National Park System that charges entrance fees. In certain instances, a single Park Pass is issued for entry into two or more nearby or closely related National Park System units. The pass admits the permit holder and any accompanying passengers in a single, private, noncommercial vehicle. Where entry is not by private vehicle, the pass admits the holder, spouse, children and parents. The Park Pass does not cover user fees, such as camping or parking charges. It is valid for entrance fees only.

The Park Pass costs \$10 or \$15, depending upon the area visited, and is not transferable. It is valid for one calendar year (January 1 through December 31) and permits unlimited entries only to the park unit where it is purchased.

A Park Pass may be purchased in person or by mail from the National Park Service unit (or units) at which the pass will be honored.

Golden Age Passports are free lifetime entrance permits admitting persons aged 62 or older to those parks, monuments, recreation areas and national wildlife refuges administered by the Federal government which charge entrance fees. It is available to citizens and permanent residents of the United States and can only be obtained in person by showing proof of age. It also provides a 50 percent discount on Federal user fees charged for facilities and services such as camping, boat launching, and parking. It does not cover fees charged for facilities developed by private concessionaires.

The Golden Age Passport admits the holder and accompanying vehicle passengers. Where entry is not by private car, the passport admits the holder, spouse and children.

These passports are available at all Federal recreation fee areas and other locations as specified by the individual Federal land managing agencies.

Golden Access Passports are free lifetime entrance permits admitting blind or permanently disabled persons to those parks, monuments, national wildlife refuges, and recreation areas administered by the Federal Government which charge entrance fees. It is issued

only in person to citizens or permanent residents of the United States who have been medically determined to be blind or permanently disabled and as a result are eligible for benefits under Federal law. The applicant must provide proof of disability. The passport also provides a 50 percent discount on Federal user fees charged for facilities and services such as camping, boat launching, and parking. The Golden Access Passport does not cover fees charged for facilities developed by private concessionaires.

The Golden Access Passport admits the holder and accompanying vehicle passengers. Where entry is not by private car, the passport admits the holder, spouse and children. These passports are available at all Federal recreation fee areas and other locations as specified by the individual Federal land managing agencies.

Federal Duck Stamp. Officially known as the Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp, the Duck Stamp was authorized in 1934 as a Federal permit to hunt waterfowl and as a source of revenue to purchase wetlands.

Although still required of waterfowl hunters aged 16 and older, the Federal Duck Stamp now also serves as an annual entrance fee permit to national wildlife refuges which charge entrance fees.

The Federal Duck Stamp admits the stamp holder and any accompanying passengers in a single, private, noncommercial vehicle. Where entry is not by private vehicle, the stamp admits the holder, spouse, children and parents. The Federal Duck Stamp does not cover user charges such as fees for camping, tours or blind rental. It is valid for entrance fees only. Each stamp must be validated by the signature of the bearer across the face of the stamp. A stamp is good from July 1 through June 30 of the following year and permits unlimited entries to all national wildlife refuges which charge entrance fees. It is not valid as an entrance permit outside the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Those who plan visits to one or more national wildlife refuges which charge entrance fees may save by buying the Federal Duck Stamp rather than paying daily single visit entrance fees which range from about \$1.00 per person to \$7.50 per car. The Duck Stamp cost \$10 in 1988 and is neither refundable nor transferable. The new stamp issued July 1, 1989 will cost \$12.50.

TABLE I
Number of Golden Eagle Passes Sold

Agency	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988
BLM	0	0	0
BOR	0	0	0
COE	0	0	0
FS	340	178	944
FWS	0	11	1,726
NPS	122,431	74,362	96,911
TVA	0	0	0
Totals	122,771	74,551	99,581

TABLE II
Golden Eagle Pass Receipts^a (in dollars)

Agency	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988
BLM	0	0	0
BOR	0	0	0
COE	0	0	0
FS	3,400	4,450	23,375
FWS	0	275	43,200
NPS	1,224,310	1,859,050	2,422,775
TVA	0	0	0
Totals	1,227,710	1,863,775	2,489,350

^a Pursuant to an act of Congress, the price of the Golden Eagle pass was increased from \$10 in 1986 to \$25 in 1987.

TABLE III
Number of Golden Age Passports Issued

Agency	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988
BLM	3,013	3,662	1,922
BOR	10,099	12,036	16,396
COE	30,802	33,725	32,207
FS	50,740	43,935	42,135
FWS	1,126	5,018	42,490
NPS	205,013	269,064	434,285
TVA	<u>1,360</u>	<u>1,129</u>	<u>1,094</u>
Totals	302,153	368,569	570,529

TABLE IV
Number Of Golden Access Passports Issued

Agency	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988
BLM	135	1,055	234
BOR	512	559	522
COE	3,939	4,101	4,231
FS	4,411	3,667	3,547
FWS	81	160	1,400
NPS	5,396	11,074	16,521
TVA	<u>223</u>	<u>209</u>	<u>305</u>
Totals	14,697	20,825	26,760

RECREATION FEE AND NON-FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS

One of the objectives envisaged by Congress in establishing the reporting requirement under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act was to monitor changes in the penetration of fee collection practices across the Federal recreation estate. Hence the annual Federal Recreation Fee Reports have always contained a summary of the then-current numbers of recreation **fee** management units and **non-fee** management units by agency. A **fee** management unit is a Federal area where fees are charged for entry and/or the use of federally provided recreational facilities or services. A **non-fee** management unit is a Federal area which is used by recreation visitors but at which no recreation fees are charged.

In its September 1988 review of fee reporting practices, the Federal Recreation Fee Task Force adopted a clearer and more useful form of management unit reporting. The extremely disparate ways in which land is classified and organized for management purposes by the various agencies makes it impractical to produce useful comparisons across agencies of the current degree of penetration of recreation fee collection. Year-to-year comparisons within each agency are the most practical and useful way to present the management unit data. Hence, in this and future Fee Reports, each agency will have its own three-year management unit summary, and no comparability across agencies will be implied. Each agency summary will include an explanation of that agency's underlying recreation land management unit structure.

In the welter of different agency recreation management unit structures, two basic patterns are apparent. The National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service strive, in concept, to divide their total land resource into recreation management units for reporting purposes. These units are typically entire named parks, monuments, refuges, etc. Both agencies make exceptions in practice, and these are explained in the agency summaries. The remaining agencies treat only their developed recreation sites as management units to be reported as "fee" or "non-fee."

This is a fairly coarse classification. By no means all of the visitors to a recreation fee management unit will be charged a fee. Also, certain recreation uses may be subject to a fee even if they occur outside of a fee management unit. The management unit statistics within each agency, however, are designed to be reasonably consistent from year to year.

Bureau of Land Management

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) reports only fee-charging developed recreation sites as recreation management units. Those sites which charge fees—all of which are user fees—are all included in Table V. Most recreation on BLM's vast holdings occurs outside of developed sites and, in some cases, a special recreation permit (SRP) fee—now reportable as a user fee—is charged. In the visitation statistics reported here, however, this SRP use is reported as fee management unit visitation even though it occurs outside the fee management units enumerated in Table V.

TABLE V

Bureau of Land Management Recreation Management Units

Management Units	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988
User-Fee-Only	73	72	83
Entrance-Fee-Only	0	0	0
Both User & Entrance Fees	0	0	0
Non-Fee	X	X	X
Total	73	72	83

X = Not applicable

Bureau of Reclamation

The "management units" cited as fee and nonfee are those from which the visitation statistics are taken. Some dispersed recreation occurs on other lands and waters not developed for recreation, but no estimate is made of the volume of this visitation.

Most of the 200 areas cited as "non-fee management units" are "outgranted" to non-Federal agencies for recreation management purposes. Certain—perhaps most—of these areas do charge fees to the visiting public, but none of these monies are returned to the Federal government. Hence these areas are "non-fee management units" in the sense of not being part of the Federal Recreation Fee System subject to the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Act, as amended.

BOR continues its traditional practice of not counting fees or visitation generated by areas which have been "outgranted" to other Federal agencies for recreation management. This arrangement was negotiated many years ago by the Federal Recreation Fee Task Force to avoid double counting of those statistics in the annual Fee Report.

TABLE VI

Bureau of Reclamation Recreation Management Units

Management Units	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988
User-Fee-Only	7	6	7
Entrance-Fee-Only	0	0	0
Both User and Entrance Fees	0	0	0
Non-Fee	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>
Total	207	206	207

Corps of Engineers

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) also regards only developed sites as "recreation management units," of which only the fee-charging units are currently reported. These are predominantly developed campgrounds, picnic grounds and other day use areas. However, the "non-fee management unit" visitation and total visitation are reported in Tables VII through XX and include large numbers of visits and visitor hours which occur as "dispersed recreation" outside of any developed management unit.

TABLE VII

Corps of Engineers Recreation Management Units

Management Units	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988
User-Fee-Only	614	739	779
Entrance-Fee-Only	0	0	0
Both User & Entrance Fees	0	0	0
Non-Fee	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>
Total	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A = Not Available

Forest Service

The current recreation management unit reporting practice of the Forest Service (FS) is identical to that of the Corps of Engineers. Developed, non-fee management units are not reported, and much of the "non-fee management unit" visitation (reported only in visitor-hours) occurs outside of any management unit.

TABLE VIII

Forest Service Recreation Management Units

Management Units	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988
User-Fee-Only	2307	2310	2315
Entrance-Fee-Only	0	0	0
Both User & Entrance Fees	0	0	0
Non-Fee	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>
Total	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A = Not Available

Fish and Wildlife Service

The Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) covers the bulk of its total land and water resource in its recreation management unit statistics. Of the nation's 448 named and established national wildlife refuges, 339 are open to the public. These are the 339 recreation management units reported here, and all of the reported visitation occurs on these units. The FWS also manages national fish hatcheries which are open to the public but do not charge fees or maintain visitation records. The hatcheries are not reflected in any of the annual recreation fee report statistics.

TABLE IX

Fish and Wildlife Service Recreation Management Units

Management Units	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988
User-Fee-Only	14	14	23
Entrance-Fee-Only	0	8	29
User & Entrance Fees	0	0	8
Non-Fee	<u>N/A</u>	<u>291</u>	<u>279</u>
Total	N/A	313	339

N/A = Not Available

National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) reports as "recreation management units" all 354 named and established units of the National Park System—each national park, national monument, national historic site, or other named and established area under NPS administration. The reported visitation comes from this same resource, except that certain of the newer and/or hard-to-monitor areas have not yet been accepted into the visitation statistical system.

TABLE X

National Park Service Recreation Management Units

Management Units	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988
User-Fee-Only	79	55	50
Entrance-Fee-Only	31	75	84
Both User & Entrance Fees	30	56	57
Non-Fee	<u>199</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>163</u>
Total	339	341	354

Tennessee Valley Authority

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) reports all its developed sites as management units, either fee or non-fee. The reported visitation follows this same pattern exactly. All of it occurs on the fee-charging or non-fee developed sites. Substantial dispersed recreation use occurs on other TVA lands and waters, but that visitation is not estimated or reported.

TABLE XI

Tennessee Valley Authority Recreation Management Units

Management Units	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988
User-Fee-Only	45	46	46
Entrance-Fee-Only	0	0	0
Both User & Entrance Fees	0	0	0
Non-Fee	<u>151</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>150</u>
Total	196	196	196

FEDERAL RECREATION FEE AND VISITATION STATISTICS

Fee Data

Section 4 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460l-6(a) - 460l-6(m)), authorizes the Federal land-managing agencies to charge fees at areas where specialized outdoor recreation facilities, equipment, or services are provided at Federal expense. The Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-645) authorizes the Fish and Wildlife Service to collect entrance fees at refuges and designates the use of recreation fee receipts. Federal land-managing agencies involved in the fee program collect three types of recreation fees: user, special permit, and entrance fees.

A **user fee** is a fee charged for use of specialized sites, facilities, equipment, or services furnished at Federal expense. User fees are charged by all seven agencies. Examples of user fees include camping, boat launching and parking fees. User fees may be charged for Federal recreation facilities only if they meet specific standards of elaborateness, investment, specialization or exclusive occupancy.

Such standards are established by law and regulation. For instance, ordinary boat ramps may be used free of charge, but fees may be charged for the use of mechanical or hydraulic lifts for boat launching.

Fees charged for special recreation permits issued for group activities, recreation events, motorized recreation vehicles, and other specialized uses were formerly reported as a separate category. Large group activities (e.g., renting a picnic shelter) and special recreational events (e.g., one time off-road recreation vehicle race) are examples of uses for which a special permit fee might be charged. To improve consistency in reporting and comparability among agencies, special recreation permit fees will be included with user fees in this and future Fee Reports.

An **entrance fee** is a fee charged by the National Park Service for entry to designated national parks, monuments, recreation areas, seashores, historic and memorial parks and other units of the National Park System and by the Fish and Wildlife Service for entry at designated national wildlife refuges. The National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service were the only agencies which collected entrance fees during F.Y. 1988.

All receipts collected by the Fish and Wildlife Service are deposited in the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund for acquisition of migratory bird habitat or to an account for the operation and maintenance of refuges. National Park Service fee receipts are deposited in a special NPS account in the Federal Treasury for return, subject to appropriation, to the parks.

Visitation Data

Visitation to fee and non-fee management units is reported in "visits" and "visitor hours". A recreation visit is the entry of a person into an area of land or water for the purpose of engaging in one or more recreation activities. A visitor hour is the presence of a person on an area of land or water for the purpose of engaging in one or more recreation activities during a period or periods of time aggregating 60 minutes.

The National Park Service publishes four kinds of annual visit totals, and confusion has arisen as to why they are different. The yearly totals published in this *Federal Recreation Fee Report* are for the fiscal year (October 1 through September 30) and include recreation visits only. The *National Park Statistical Abstract* covers the calendar year (January 1 through December 31) and contains annual total figures for recreation visits and total visits. The latter figure is the sum of recreation visits plus nonrecreation visits. The nonrecreation visits consist of entries by through travelers and inholders passing through the park for transportation purposes, as well as persons (other than NPS and concessioner employees) visiting the park on commercial or government business. Altogether excluded as "non-reportable visits" are entries by persons employed within the park (e.g. by NPS and its contractors, concessioners and cooperating associations) and their families. The National Park Service volume of the annual *Department of the Interior Budget Justifications* publishes total visits (including nonrecreation visits) by fiscal year. The *Budget Justifications* also include a park-by-park breakdown of total visits, annual budget and distribution of fee income.

The following exhibits (Tables XII - XX) provide detailed fee and visitation data on Federal recreation areas including fee revenues generated by type of fee, total fee revenues by agency and visitation by agency.

TABLE XII
User Fee Receipts (in dollars)

Agency	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988
BLM	1,198,673	1,299,732	1,462,562
BOR	824,772	835,542	821,687
COE	11,903,083	13,736,335	14,695,951
FS	10,926,800	11,130,069	12,416,405
FWS	154,928	119,167	177,107
NPS	12,615,110	14,924,848	16,423,578
TVA	553,752	636,293	757,792
Totals	38,177,118	42,681,986	46,755,082

Table XIII

Entrance Fee Receipts (in dollars)^a
(except Golden Eagle Pass receipts)

Agency	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988
BLM	0	0	0
BOR	0	0	0
COE	0	0	0
FS	0	0	0
FWS ^b	0	85,990	1,475,565
NPS ^c	8,511,729	25,094,322	32,365,382
TVA	0	0	0
Totals	8,511,729	25,180,312	33,840,947

a NPS and FWS were the only agencies to collect entrance fees in 1988.

b Includes single visit fees and duck stamp fees.

c Public Law 99-591 was instrumental in allowing the National Park Service to nearly triple its entrance fee revenue in 1987 compared to 1986. The legislation mandated that the fee revenue could only be used for the following purposes: (1) research, (2) protection of resources, (3) park interpretation, and (4) maintenance activities related to protection of resources.

Table XIV^a

Total Fee Receipts (in dollars)

Agency	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988
BLM	1,198,673	1,299,732	1,462,562
BOR	824,772	835,542	821,687
COE	11,903,083	13,736,335	14,695,951
FS ^b	10,930,200	11,134,519	12,439,780
FWS	154,928	205,432	1,695,872
NPS	22,351,149	41,878,220	51,211,735
TVA	<u>553,752</u>	<u>636,293</u>	<u>757,792</u>
Totals	47,916,557	69,726,073	83,085,379

a These are the totals, for each agency and Fiscal year, of all Golden Eagle Passport receipts (Table II), user fee receipts (Table XIII), and entrance fee receipts (Table XIII).

b In addition to user fees, the Forest Service also collects recreation special use receipts for such uses as ski areas and recreation residences which are not covered by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. The total receipts for such uses in F.Y. 1988 amounted to \$21,826,925.

TABLE XV
Fee Management Unit Visits (in thousands)

Agency	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988
BLM ^a	763.9	734.0	2,061.6
BOR ^b	3,365.5	3,632.5	3,230.1 ^c
COE	N/A	N/A	6,672.0
FS ^d	N/A	N/A	N/A
FWS	5,650.2	7,025.8	8,866.6
NPS ^e	152,839.7	178,375.6	166,993.8
TVA	<u>321.1</u>	<u>342.4</u>	<u>411.5</u>
Totals	N/A	N/A	188,235.6^f

TABLE XVI
Fee Management Unit Visitor Hours (in thousands)

Agency	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988
BLM ^a	12,295.9	14,921.3	34,795.2
BOR ^b	8,575.0	13,202.5	14,221.9 ^c
COE ^g	349,202.3	367,581.3	386,927.7
FS	287,078.4	300,457.5	305,317.8
FWS	10,044.0	15,722.5	21,581.6
NPS	1,103,769.6	1,063,996.8	1,138,375.4
TVA	<u>7,192.0</u>	<u>7,669.0</u>	<u>9,220.7</u>
Totals	1,778,157.2	1,783,550.9	1,910,440.3

N/A = Not available

a BLM statistics also include visitation associated with Special Recreation Permits, even though it occurs outside the fee management units enumerated in Table V.

b Excludes visitation to recreation areas on Reclamation projects that are managed by other Federal agencies.

c Preliminary 1988 estimates.

d The Forest Service is currently investigating the possibility of reporting visit statistics in future Fee Reports.

e See the "Visitation Data" section on page 16.

f Does not include Forest Service visits.

g Visitation information for the Corps of Engineers, as provided in the 1986 and 1987 Federal Recreation Fee Reports, was estimated due to incomplete revision in the procedures for collecting and computing visitor hours. The 1988 visitation reflects application of the revised procedures Corps-wide and is a more accurate portrayal of visitor use in visitor hours than has been previously reported. Accordingly, the 1986 and 1987 estimates have been adjusted, as shown here, to correctly reflect visitation trends.

TABLE XVII
Non-Fee Management Unit Visits
(in thousands)

Agency	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988
BLM	53,489.1	55,693.0	55,779.9
BOR ^a	33,567.5	35,182.1	38,653.3 ^b
COE	N/A	N/A	632,366.2
FS ^c	N/A	N/A	N/A
FWS	26,350.0	18,274.2	16,633.4
NPS ^d	128,723.9	108,868.9	115,115.6
TVA	<u>10,849.4</u>	<u>10,868.2</u>	<u>11,021.8</u>
Totals	N/A	N/A	869,570.2^e

TABLE XVIII
Non-Fee Management Unit Visitor Hours
(in thousands)

Agency	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988
BLM	271,846.1	499,794.7	426,573.0
BOR ^a	287,894.7	293,184.4	279,420.4 ^b
COE ^f	1,717,886.4	1,808,301.6	1,903,475.3
FS	2,431,314.0	2,561,042.1	2,602,470.6
FWS	56,659.6	55,950.2	59,233.8
NPS	244,106.4	329,971.2	236,800.2
TVA	<u>70,303.8</u>	<u>70,426.2</u>	<u>71,418.9</u>
Totals	5,080,011.0	5,618,670.4	5,579,392.2

N/A = Not available

a Excludes visitation to recreation areas on Reclamation projects that are managed by other Federal agencies.

b Preliminary 1988 estimates.

c The Forest Service is currently investigating the possibility of reporting visit statistics in future Fee Reports.

d See the "Visitation Data" section on page 16.

e Does not include Forest Service Visits.

f Visitation information for the Corps of Engineers, as provided in the 1986 and 1987 Federal Recreation Fee Reports, was estimated due to incomplete revision in the procedures for collecting and computing visitor hours. The 1988 visitation reflects application of the revised procedures Corps-wide and is a more accurate portrayal of visitor use in visitor hours than has been previously reported. Accordingly, the 1986 and 1987 estimates have been adjusted, as shown here, to correctly reflect visitation trends.

TABLE XIX

Total Recreation Visits
(in thousands)

Agency	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988
BLM	54,253.0	56,427.0	57,841.5
BOR ^a	36,933.0	38,814.6	41,883.4 ^b
COE	N/A	N/A	639,038.2
FS ^c	N/A	N/A	N/A
FWS	32,000.2	25,300.0	25,500.0
NPS ^d	281,563.6	287,244.5	282,109.4
TVA	<u>11,170.5</u>	<u>11,210.6</u>	<u>11,433.3</u>
Totals	N/A	N/A	1,057,805.8^e

TABLE XX

Total Recreation Visitor Hours
(in thousands)

Agency	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988
BLM	284,142.0	514,716.0	461,368.2
BOR ^a	296,469.7	306,386.9	293,642.3 ^b
COE ^f	2,067,088.7	2,175,882.9	2,290,403.0
FS	2,718,392.4	2,861,499.6	2,907,788.4
FWS	66,703.6	71,672.7	80,815.4
NPS	1,347,876.0	1,393,968.0	1,375,175.6
TVA	<u>77,495.8</u>	<u>78,095.2</u>	<u>80,639.6</u>
Totals	6,858,168.2	7,402,221.3	7,489,832.5

N/A = Not available

a Excludes visitation to recreation areas on Reclamation projects that are managed by other Federal agencies.

b Preliminary 1988 estimates.

c The Forest Service is currently investigating the possibility of reporting visit statistics in future Fee Reports.

d See the "Visitation Data" section on page 16.

e Does not include Forest Service visits.

f Visitation information for the Corps of Engineers, as provided in the 1986 and 1987 Federal Recreation Fee Reports, was estimated due to incomplete revision in the procedures for collecting and computing visitor hours. The 1988 visitation reflects application of the revised procedures Corps-wide and is a more accurate portrayal of visitor use in visitor hours than has been previously reported. Accordingly, the 1986 and 1987 estimates have been adjusted, as shown here, to correctly reflect visitation trends.

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